[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

Received up to 14th August, 1889.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Sir Lepel Griffin's attack on native states.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th, 9th, 10th and 13th August, in answer to the attack made by Sir Lepel Griffin on native states in his speech before the Royal Colonial Institute, refers to the praise bestowed by Lord Salisbury on native princes in his speech in Parliament in May, 1867, and quotes extracts from the opinions expressed by Mr. Roberts, the late Judicial Commissioner of the Panjáb, and Sir Richard Temple in 1867, in reply to a demi-official letter of the Government of India, and also from Sir Richard Temple's book entitled "The Hindustán," and Lord Northbrook's speech in Birmingham, on his return from this country, in which those gentlemen made complimentary remarks on the administration of native princes. In conclusion, the *Hindustán* observes that any comments on the extracts are superfluous. The malicious strictures of Sir Lepel Griffin will carry no weight with any thoughtful person against the testimony of Sir Richard Temple and Lord Northbrook.

Circulation, 310 copies.

Prince Albert Victor's visit to India.

A correspondent of the *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th August, adverting to Prince Albert Victor's intended visit to this country, observes that his visit will involve a large expenditure to the Indian treasury. It would be no matter for surprise if Government introduced a new tax in consequence. When native

kings or their sons visited any part of their dominions, they showed great generosity on the occasions. But the case is quite different with European princes. Her Majesty has made an application to Parliament for the grant of a pension to Prince Albert Victor, but Parliament has not yet given any reply. In the meantime His Royal Highness has resolved to pay a visit to this country in order to obtain some money. During his stay here he will not inquire into the unsatisfactory condition of the people, listen to the grievances of any agrieved persons, or give anything to any man; but the natives will have to make presents and provide feasts and entertainments for him at considerable cost. Hence his visit cannot be viewed with satisfaction by them.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Dalip Singh's proclamation.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 11th August, publishes an Urdu translation of Mahárája Dalip Singh's proclamation, and observes that the style of the proclamation shows that the Mahárája is being used as a tool by some wicked enemies of England. They are fools, because the proclamation which they have issued in the name of the Mahárája is of such a kind as will tend to increase rather thau diminish the popularity of British rule with natives. Dalip Singh egotizes in his manifesto, whereas natives are quite opposed to egotism. India is now under the rule of a Sovereign who scrupulously follows the fixed principles of Government and never makes use of the pronoun "I." The English nation considers the possession of this country as a sacred trust from Providence; and is ready to make over the trust to the natives themselves when they prove their fitness for it. And natives are sufficiently astute to decline taking any action towards frustrating such hope by restoring Dalip Singh to power.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The same.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 10th August, referring to Dalip Singh's proclamation, observes that the policy adopted by him will not be beneficial to him in any way. He is now in his old age and should pass the remainder of his life in retirement and religious devotion. He is not well-advised in making such foolish attempts for regaining his kingdom.

The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th August, states that a rumour is current at some places in the Panjáb that Mahárája Dalip Singh has married the daughter of the President of the French Republic and that he will shortly be appointed Governor of Pondicherry.

Circulation, 125 copies.

Rumour as to the appointment of Mahárája Dalip Singh as Governor of Pondicherry.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 1st July, received on the 13th August, regrets to notice that the high-handed proceedings of Sir Lepel Griffin and Colonel Nisbett have encouraged all Political Agents and Residents to ill-treat chiefs and officials in native states. It appears from another newspaper that Major Barr, the Resident at Gwalior, lately entered the Council Chamber carrying a heavy stick in his hand, rebuked and abused the President and the Members of Council on some matter connected with the management of the internal affairs of the state. Major Barr's conduct being most unjustifiable, the Government of India should administer a severe reprimand to him and bring him to his senses.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Alleged misbehaviour of Major Barr towards the Council of Regency in Gwalior.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th August, referring to the rumour spread by the Allahabad *Morning Post* and some other newspapers, to the effect that the Mahárája of Kotah was poisoned, observes that Colonel Walter's vague contradiction of the rumour has not satisfied the public. The suspicions of the public have been strengthened by the circumstance that Umrao Singh, the nominee of the Diwan, and not the gentleman who had been selected by the Mahárája as his successor, has been placed on the gaddi. Two servants of the Mahárája were imprisoned on the charge of having poisoned him, one of whom committed suicide in jail. The servants must have been instigated by some big man to poison the Mahárája. When even an ordinary person is killed, a thorough enquiry is made to find out the culprit and bring him to justice. It is a matter of deep regret that no enquiry should be made to find out the men who poisoned the Mahárája of

Circulation, 415 copies.

Death of the Mahárája of Kotah.

Kotah. A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur*, Lahore, states that in Colonel Walter's time such murderes have been committed in other native states also. Let his statement be right or wrong as it may, yet there can hardly be two opinions that a dark stain will be affixed to his name if he hushes up the Mahárája's murder. It is to be hoped that the Government of India, which has repeatedly declared that the protection of native princes is one of its principal duties, will direct Colonel Walter to institute an enquiry into the circumstances attending the Mahárája's death.

Circulation, 468 copies.

Id riots at Rámpur.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 12th August, refers to a dispute which arose between the Hindus and Musalmáns at Rámpur, regarding the killing of a cow at Ganj in the city on the occasion of the late Id, and states that the Muhammadan and Hindu officials deputed to inquire into the matter gave their decision in favour of the Musalmáns, but, in accordance with the orders of the Judicial Member, told them that they should kill kine only at the usual places. However, some wicked Musalmáns killed a cow near the house of Lala Parmeshri Das, and another in a place equally improper. The Hindus consequently closed their shops. The Vice President invited the Lala and other leaders of the Hindu community to his house, reassured them, and asked them to induce their co-religionists to reopen their shops. Through their efforts all the shops were soon reopened. Fifteen arrests have already been made, and the police are busy finding out and arresting other offenders.

Circulation, 550 copies.

Alleged neglect of education in native states.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 9th August, praises Government for keeping its faith with native princes and for not annexing their states, and refers to the great spread of education, the improved means of communication, the development of trade, &c., which have taken place in the country under British rule. The writer quotes the areas and the population of the principal native states to show their greatness, but regrets to say that the native princes have failed to encourage the spread of education and civilization within their borders. There is not a single university in any native state. The area of the Nizam's Dominions is seven times that of Switzerland, and the population

of the former is four times that of the latter. There are three universities in Switzerland, while the Hyderabad State cannot boast of a single university. The native princes should encourage the spread of education and improve their administration.

Circulation, 415 copies.

Removal of Rája Rám Singh from the post of President of the Council of Regency in Kashmír.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 8th August, says that Rája Rám Singh has been removed from the post of President of the Council of Regency in Kashmír, and that Rája Amar Singh has been appointed in his place. Rája Rám Singh's removal from the post is alleged to be due to his refusal to attend the meetings of the Council. He is very popular with the people in Kashmír, and the severance of his connection with the Council is viewed by them with great grief and concern. It is generally believed that all power will now lie in the hands of Colonel Nisbett to all practical intents and purposes.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Alleged objectionable proceedings of some Magistrates.

A correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th August, regrets to say that some Magistrates are guilty of proceedings which are not in strict accordance with the law, and are injurious to accused persons. In the first place, an under-trial prisoner is not allowed by some Magistrates to talk in private with his legal adviser or friends. When his legal adviser sees him in prison, the colloquy at the interview must be conducted in a loud tone of voice, in order that the police official present on the occasion may be able to overhear what is said. No accused person can have the courage to express his thoughts freely to his legal adviser in the presence of a police official or a magistrate. There is nothing in the law to justify such a practice. It would be but just to an accused person to grant him facilities to make a clear yet confidential exposition of his case to his legal adviser, in order that the latter may be enabled efficiently to conduct his defence. This cannot be done with the mind ill at ease from the consciousness that within earshot stands an individual eager to grasp at any information which may by the most unfair means be turned and twisted to the disadvantage of the accused, in view to secure his conviction. The police prevent

the witnesses for the defence, by threats, from giving true evidence. They induce magistrates to promise a pardon even to professional robbers on condition that they become witnesses for the Crown. Secondly, some magistrates separate the accused persons in the same case from each other and then examine them one by one. Thirdly, some magistrates order the value of the immovable property of a would-be surety for an accused person to be ascertained before accepting him as a surety, and the accused person has to remain in prison until the khewat has been examined. A magistrate has no power to realize the amount of a security bond by the sale of the immoveable property of the surety, and therefore the examination of the khewat is unnecessary. A magistrate should simply satisfy himself that a person who accepts the obligations of a surety possesses ostensible means of paying the amount of the surety-bond. Not only subordinate magistrates commit such mistakes, but even a district magistrate once made a surety execute the security-bond on a stamp of full value and sent the bond to the tahsildár for verification of the immoveable property specified therein.

Circulation, 305 copies.

Alleged need for the separation of revenue and judicial functions of district officials in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The *Bhárat Varsha* (Bithur), for August, complains that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, civilians and other Government officials are often guilty of arbitrary and high-handed proceedings, and observes that the separation of revenue and judicial functions of district officials is the best remedy for the evil. No collector, tahsildár or other revenue official should be invested with criminal powers. Kunwar Tukman Singh, the late tahsildár of Dhampur, in the Bijnor district, built a market near the railway station at Dhampur, and brought pressure to bear upon traders to buy shops in the market. Chaudhri Sher Singh of Kanth, Moradabad district, was induced to agree to purchase five shops, but he subsequently changed his mind and refused to take the shops. When his agent went to the Dhampur tahsil to deposit Rs. 3,000 on account of a revenue instalment, the tahsildár deposited only Rs. 2,000, deducting Rs. 1,000 as the price of the five shops. The Chaudhri represented the

matter to the collector, but the collector sided with the tahsildár, as might have been expected. The Chaudhri never received his Rs. 1,000 back, nor did he get the five shops. Hundreds of cases of such official high-handedness have occurred in these provinces. Government should improve the system of administration in these provinces, withdrawing criminal powers from collectors and other revenue officers.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Cruelty to birds and animals at Allahabad.

A local correspondent of the *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 12th August, complains that animals and birds are subjected to great cruelty. Fowlers carry about birds in the streets and thoroughfares and sometimes cruelly press them till they cry out from pain; *ekka* drivers use wounded ponies; and cart-drivers overburden their carts and torture the cattle when unable to draw them. The passers-by are much affected by these painful scenes, but are unable to interfere on behalf of the dumb animals and birds. In Sir Alfred Lyall's time, a Bill was introduced into the Provincial Legislative Council to provide for the prevention of cruelty to animals, but the Bill has not yet been passed. Government should make it law as soon as possible and thus save dumb creatures from harrying cruelty.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Mr. Seton Kerr's proposal as to the revival of the Press Act.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 11th August, referring to the article published by Mr. Seton Kerr in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, urging the revival of the Press Act, observes that his statement, as to the position of Government having been rendered delicate by the writings of native newspapers, is utterly unfounded. The native press has done much to spread political education in this country, the advantages of which cannot be overrated, and has made the people acquainted with their duties towards Government as well as with those of Government towards them. Now, the growth of any false suspicions in their mind is almost impossible owing to the existence of native newspapers. Above all, the native press has induced them to repose full confidence in the justice and good intentions of Government, and has convinced them that Government never does any injustice to them intentionally. Hence

nothing could be more unjustifiable than to accuse native newspapers of being injurious to Government.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Tahsíl and police officials in Bara, Allahabad district.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 5th August, complains that the ministerial officials in the tahsíl at Bara, Allahabad, do not perform their duties properly and have no sympathy with the people. Their only care is to extort bribes from persons who have occasion to deal with them. Similarly the officials at the police-station are corrupt and do not record a report in the police diary until the man making the report gives them a bribe. There are also some persons of bad character in Bara who are in intrigue with thieves, cheat the people, and lead immoral lives. Mr. Porter, the District Magistrate of Allahabad, should remedy the evils.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Alleged increase of drunkenness.

The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 1st July, received on the 13th August, complains that the use of liquor, chandu, madak and other intoxicating drugs, has greatly spread in the country. There is no village without a shop for the sale of such drugs. Such shops are generally to be found in public streets and at some places in the immediate vicinity of Muhammadan mosques and Hindu temples, and are consequently a source of great inconvenience to the people. Government should take steps with a view to checking the increase of drunkenness. The inhabitants of Lahore at a public meeting resolved to forward a memorial to Government on the subject. The inhabitants of other places should follow suit.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation, 250 copies.

The Central Provinces Village Conservancy Bill.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 7th August, in commenting upon the Central Provinces Village Conservancy Bill, complains that, as it is, the people are groaning under the heavy load of taxation, but that Government still continues to add to their burdens every year. Every new Bill at the time of its introduction into the Viceroy's Legislative Council is represented as calculated to bestow great benefits on the people, but when it is passed into law, it turns out to be a source

of unmitigated trouble and inconvenience to them. The inhabitants of the Central Provinces pay the income tax, the *pandhri* tax and other taxes with great difficulty, and therefore the levy of a new tax will much aggravate their hard condition. Although the Village Conservancy Bill has laudable objects in view, it is likely to be attended with so much trouble and hardship to the villagers that they may be obliged to abandon their homes. As they are hard beset with poverty, the payment of the tax about to be introduced under the Bill will press heavily on them. Moreover, the measure will greatly interfere with them in carrying on cultivation. A cultivator requires manure for his land and has to keep cattle. Hence it will be difficult for him to observe the provisions of the Bill.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 10th August, publishes an article communicated by Asghar Husain, Fatehgarh, who is of opinion that leprosy is more a hereditary than a contagious disease, and observes that segregation will cause hardship to lepers, particularly to those who have friends and relatives and are well taken care of by them. It is not advisable to segregate lepers as has been proposed. Circulation, 550 copies.

The Leprosy Bill.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 10th August, says that the Leprosy Bill will give the district magistrates power to arrest leprous beggars and send them to retreats which will be established for the residence of such persons. If any of them escape from a retreat, they will be recaptured by the police and again sent to it. The proposal is a good one. There are many lepers who sell articles of food. It is to be hoped that they will not be allowed to do so in future. Circulation, 300 copies.

The same.

EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 1st July, received on the 13th August, states that Government levies a five per cent. cess from landlords in the North-Western Provinces for the maintenance of halkabandi or village schools, charitable dispensaries, roads, &c. In accord- Circulation, 240 copies.

Levy of a schooling-fee from boys in the village schools in the Bareilly and Moradabad districts.

ance with their religious belief, the landlords consider the cess a charitable fund and expect a reward in the next world for their contributions to the fund. But from last year the Director of Public Instruction has introduced the levy of a monthly schooling-fee from boys receiving instruction in the village schools in the Bareilly and Moradabad districts, and it is believed that the levy of such a fee will be extended to the other districts in course of time. The measure is highly objectionable and has created widespread discontent among the people. Indeed, it is regarded by the landlords, who contribute the cess above referred to, as an interference with their religion. The levy of a schooling-fee from students in village schools is as much unjustifiable as would be the levy of a fee from patients who attend charitable dispensaries for treatment. It is true that a schooling-fee is not introduced in the village schools in any district without the consent of the district board, but it is almost needless to say that a district board cannot have the courage to refuse consent to a measure recommended to it by Government or any high Government official. The schooling-fee levied in village schools is more objectionable than the income tax, because even the poorest cultivators and peasants, whose sons attend village schools, have to pay the former, whereas the latter falls only on well-to-do persons. It is to be hoped that Government will reconsider the subject and abolish the schooling-fee which has lately been introduced in village schools.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Persian course for the entrance examination of the Allahabad University, 1891.

A correspondent of the *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur,) of the 8th August, complains that the Persian course compiled by Maulvi Amjad Ali, M. A., Arabic Professor, Muir Central College, for the entrance examination of the Allahabad University for 1891, contains extracts from Yusuf Zalikha and Hafiz, which will have a bad effect on the moral character of boys; and quotes some verses from the extracts with a view to showing their objectionable tone. In 1858, the then Professor of Arabic in the Agra College published a note on Persian books in an Allahabad journal called the Muallim-ul-ulma, in which he condemned Yusuf Zalikha

Diwani-i-Hafiz, Bahar-i-Danish, Masnawi Ghanimat, and other such books, as utterly unfit to be read by boys, owing to their immoral tone. As regards Gulistan, Bostan, Anwar Suhaili, &c., he was of opinion that they might be safely placed in the hands of boys after expunging certain objectionable passages. In the editions of Gulistan and Bostan published from time to time for the use of boys in Government schools, all those passages have been expunged.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

A complaint against the postal officials in Upraudh, Mirzapur district.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 5th August, complains that the landholders who remit revenue instalments through the post-offices in Upraudh have to pay remuneration to postal clerks for filling up their money-order forms. The demand of such remuneration by the clerks is unjustifiable.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Alleged misconduct of railway clerks at Bijoli and Babina stations on the Indian Midland Railway towards a female passenger.

A correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th August, writing from Jhánsi, complains that it is believed that a native woman, travelling on the Indian Midland Railway, left her carriage, for imperative private purposes, at the Bijoli station, but that the clerks at the station detained her on some pretext or other and prevented her from continuing her journey. She was taken by the Railway Inspector to the Babina station, where the clerks got drunk and outraged her. It will be remembered that prior to this a woman was detained by a pointsman at the Orai station for one or two days, and an inquiry was made into the matter by the police. The recurrence of such cases should be forthwith put a stop to.

Circulation, 400 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Floods in Mandia and other villages in Bareilly district.

A correspondent of the *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 12th August, complains that when he had occasion to pay a visit to Mandia, thana Rachha, in the Bareilly district, in the first week of July, there was a heavy fall of rain there, and Mandia and all the neighbouring villages were flooded. The crops were entirely destroyed, and the people

Circulation, 250 copies.

were obliged to abandon their houses and had to starve for several days. The children set up heart-rending cries owing to starvation. On enquiry, the writer was told by the villagers that the frequent occurrence of floods during the rains was due to the circumstance that the villages are situated in low land, and that the irrigation officials have connected the two rivers, which flow at the distance of half a mile from Mandia on either side, with other rivers. The writer hopes Government will inquire into the matter and take steps with a view to prevent the recurrence of floods.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Cases of theft at Mirzapur.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 5th August, complains that cases of theft frequently occur at Mirzapur, but that the cases are not reported to the police, plainly because police inquiries into such cases put the persons at whose houses thefts have been committed to a great deal of trouble and expense, while the stolen property is seldom recovered by the police. A theft was committed at one Dilraj, sweetmeat seller's residence, situated close to the city police-station, but the police could not recover the property or trace the thieves. The fact is, that the City Inspector and other police officials never go about the city to see whether the constables are on the alert or not at night. Many dakaitis have been committed in the Mirzapur district, but the police have hushed up the cases on receipt of bribes.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1889.	1889.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Agra ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain ...	Aug. 7th ...	Aug. 14th ...	240 copies.
2	*Áínu-l-Akhbár* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Ashraf Ali ...	July 8th, 16th & 24th & Aug. 8th.	" 10th & 11th,	125 "
3	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Aug. 9th ...	" 10th ...	63 "
4	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Rahmatu-l-lah ...	" 6th ...	" 8th ...	250 "
5	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Alímu-l-lah ...	" 6th & 10th,	" 9th & 13th,	493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government).
6	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	" 12th ...	" 14th ...	76 copies.
7	*Anjúman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Kishun Lál ...	" 10th ...	" 12th ...	164 "
8	*Ázád* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Ahmad Alí ...	" 9th ...	" 10th ...	240 "
9	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindi ...	" ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	" 5th ...	" 8th ...	1,400 "
10	*Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak.*	Farukhabad...	" ...	Monthly ...	Náráyan Dás ...	For July ...	" 13th ...	381 "
11	*Bhárat Varsha* ...	Bithur ...	" ...	" ...	Rám Náráyan ...	For August ...	" 12th ...	305 "
12	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	Aug. 8th ...	" " ...	200 "
13	*Charpúz* ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	Kunj Vihári Lál ...	" 7th ...	" 11th ...	173 "
14	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	" ...	" ...	Thákur Prasád ...	" 10th ...	" 14th ...	300 "
15	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí,*	Rámpur ...	" ...	" ...	Muhammad Husain,	" 12th ...	" " ...	468 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1889.	1889.	
16	*Fitnah* ...	Gorakhpur ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	Aug. 8th ...	Aug. 12th ...	550 copies.
17	*Gohar-i-Nigár* ...	Agra ...	" ...	Bi-monthly ...	Maulvi Sadídu-l-dín,	" 5th ...	" 11th ...	150 "
18	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar...	Hindi ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	" 7th to 13th,	" 8th to 14th,	415 "
19	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá	" 11th ...	" 12th ...	300 "
20	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	Aug. 3rd, 7th & 10th.	Aug. 8th, 11th & 14th.	100 "
21	*Jalwa-i-Ezadí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl...	" 2nd ...	" 8th ...	125 "
22	*Jashan-i-Qaisarí* ...	Aligarh ...	" ...	Bi-monthly ...	Sukkhan Lál ...	" 1st ...	" 9th ...	200 "
23	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	" 12th ...	" 14th ...	250 "
24	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu...	" ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 9th ...	" 12th ...	500 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).
25	*Káyasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	" ...	Rudra Prasád ...	" 8th ..	" 8th ...	1,200 copies.
26	*Káyasth Pattriká* ...	" ...	" ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasád ...	For August ...	" " ...	217 "
27	*Káyasth Reformer* ...	Bareilly ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	Aug. 10th ...	" 14th ...	...
28	*Khurshíd-i-Afáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	" ...	" ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	" 7th ...	" 13th ...	200 copies.
29	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	" ...	Gaurí Shankar ...	" 10th ...	" 14th ...	50 "
30	*Mauj-i-Narbuddá* ...	Hoshangabad,	" ...	" ...	Abdu-l-Karím ...	July 31st ...	" " ...	300 "
31	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	" ...	" ...	Karímu-l-lah ...	Aug. 7th ...	" 10th ...	370 "
32	*Naiyar-i-Azam* ...	Moradabad ...	" ...	" ...	Amjad Alí ...	" 12th ...	" 13th ...	250 "
33	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	" ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán ...	" 8th ...	" 9th ...	175 "
4	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Jaunpur ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	" 12th ...	" 14th ...	87 "

35	*Nasim-i-Agra*	...	Agra	...	,,	...	,,	...	Jamná Dás Biswás...	,,	7th	...	,, 10th ... 400 ,,
36	*Nasim-i-Hind*	...	Fatehpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Shiva Náráyan Lál...	July	30th & Aug. 8th.		,, 8th & 12th, 50 ,,
37	*Násir-i-Hind*	...	Agra	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhammad Alí ...	Aug.	8th	...	,, 12th ... 80 ,,
38	*Nazm Akhbár*	...	Lucknow	...	,,	...	Bi-monthly	...	Dwárká Prasád ...	,,	5th	...	,, 9th ... 200 ,,
39	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	...	Moradabad	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	,,	7th	...	,, 10th ... 100 ,,
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